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Phelps-Dodge Control Greens.

One of the most important deals of the year in copper circles was announced yesterday in the following special from Los Angeles:

Los Angeles, Sept. 6, 1905.

ARIZONA SILVER BELT, Globe, Ariz.
Dr. L. D. Ricketts has been appointed general manager of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. Press reports have been received here announcing the consolidation of the Phelps-Dodge, Green and Shannon companies under Phelps-Dodge management.

Jos. H. Hamill.

While not wholly unexpected because of persistent rumors current ever since Dr. Ricketts left for the east, this is the first authentic information received in the west regarding the great merger. The possibilities of this combination are stupendous and the Phelps-Dodge interests are now next in power to the Amalgamated concern in controlling the copper market of the country.

With the enlargements and improvements now being completed at both the Shannon and Greene smelters the gross output of the Phelps-Dodge properties will not be far from 300,000,000 pounds of copper annually during the coming year and it is not likely that production will stop at this figure.

It is quite probable that the next important move by this company will be the erection of a copper refining and manufacturing plant either on the coast or at some central location in the midst of their smelters.

Owning their mines, smelters, coal fields, coke ovens and railroads there is no doubt that the Phelps-Dodge people can produce copper at the minimum of cost and their operations must continue to be very profitable even under unfavorable market conditions should they ever arise.

The honest, capable and non speculative character of this company's management and operations will attract general attention to the securities of the various organizations under its control, in preference to those of the Amalgamated and other corporations operated by Standard Oil and the Lawson Heinze factions, who look to Wall street for dividends on the speculation in shares rather than the actual earnings of the properties. The investment public will follow the Phelps Dodge lead and the gamblers will not be able to depress share values except temporarily and to their cost eventually.

This appointment will remove Dr. Ricketts from Globe, to the great regret of thousands of our citizens, but his position with the Phelps-Dodge people will bring him here frequently in consultation with his successor, in regard to matters which he understands much better than any other man ever connected with the management of the mines and plant of the O. D. company. The thousands of shareholders in Greene Consolidated are to be congratulated that their interests will be supervised by this most conscientious and capable of managers. —Globe Silver Belt.

Quartzite Quarrel.

Attorney General Clark and Hon. Robert E. Morrison returned yesterday morning from Tucson, where they went to attend a hearing before Judge Campbell in chambers of an application for the removal of Solomon Pease receiver for the Amalgamated Gold Mines company of Quartzite. This is only a phase of the litigation which was begun some time ago in the court of Yuma county. Messrs. Clark and Morrison appeared for H. J. Beemer, a multi-millionaire of New York, a former president of the company, while the interests of O. A. Pease and others adverse to Mr. Beemer were represented by Thomas Armstrong, jr., and George D. Christy.

Back of all the litigation are charges of fraud and conspiracy. It is charged by Beemer that he was "gold bricked." He claims that he entered into a contract with O. A. Pease of Quartzite by which he was to pay 2,500,000 for some mining property in the Quartzite district. He claims that he was to make payments as the mines yielded ore. He asserts that in good faith he expended 300,000 on machinery and in development of the property and that

he paid personally to Mr. Pease 75,000. He makes the allegation that after spending this amount he discovered that the mining property, which was a placer mine, was not worth a penny.

He alleges that he was influenced in making the contract by his attorney, S. S. Parks of Chicago, whom he was paying 500\$ a month for legal services. He makes the charge that Attorney Parks was the confederate of Pease in schemes to defraud Mr. Beemer.

Upon the discovery of this alleged fraud and conspiracy suit was instituted by Mr. Beemer at Yuma, to have his contracts annulled and to recover the money he had invested.

While the Yuma suit was pending Pease, it is asserted, brought suit for a receiver, leaving Mr. Beemer out. In the absence of Judge Campbell the hearing was heard before Judge Doan, who appointed Solomon Pease receiver for the Amalgamated Gold Mines company, the company in which it is asserted Messrs. Parks, Pease and Beemer were interested and constitute the board of directors.

The receiver then, it is said, undertook to take possession of the property together with the improvements. The men who are in charge declined to yield possession of the improvements, claiming them to be the property of Mr. Beemer and not the Amalgamated Gold Mines company.

The receiver then reported to the court and the men who were in charge at the mines were cited for contempt. It was this action which resulted in the hearing of the plea in intervention. All other matters in connection with the litigation were allowed to go over but when it was brought to the notice of Judge Campbell that Receiver Pease was a brother of O. A. Pease, one of the principal litigants, he ordered a substitution. Herbert Brown of Yuma, was agreed upon by counsel for both sides and his appointment will be shortly announced. —Phenix Republican.

A 70 Pound Rubber Biscuit.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1905.—In the manufacture building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is a biscuit of marvelous toughness, tougher than the biscuits described in the funny papers, and a thousand times as large and heavy. This biscuit is of rubber, and it weighs 70 pounds. It is worth about 100\$.

The big biscuit is of Para rubber, the most valuable kind, and was made by natives in the jungles of South America, three thousand miles from the mouth of the Amazon river. Para rubber, named for Para, a town near the mouth of the Amazon, originally was gathered near that place, but the ravages of the rubber gatherers destroyed the industry, and now rubber trees grow only in the far inland valleys. Under scientific methods now in vogue the limit of rubber taken from each tree is about three pounds.

The rubber as it comes from the tree is about as thick as molasses. The natives coagulate it in smoke, using a stick as the center. The big biscuit now at the Western World's Fair was made in that way. Rubber from South Africa is not so valuable. King Leopold of Belgium now controls the output. In the old days the natives used to coagulate the rubber about a rock, and sell it by weight, rock and all, but this practice has been stopped. The only rubber produced in Uncle Sam's domain comes from the Southern islands of the Philippine group.

United States to Exhibit at Arizona Fair.

A Phenix dispatch says: Through the efforts of Hon. B. A. Fowler, who today returned to this city from Portland, the federal government will have an exhibit at the Arizona fair to be held here in December. Part of the exhibit now at Portland is to be brought to Phenix.

Among the features of the federal exhibit will be relief maps of the imperial country in California, the Silt-ton sink, model of the Laguna dam near Yuma, and a model of Tonto dam and basin and a large part of the Salt river. This model is seven feet wide and 17 feet long.

Tiffany Turquoise Mines Subject of Litigation.

A Santa Fe, N. M., dispatch says: In the case of Mariano F. Sena et al. vs. the American Turquoise Company, involving the possession of the Juan Jose Leyba land grant with its famous Tiffany turquoise mines, known by the Pueblo Indians as Chalchuit, and from which the Tiffany's of New York have been drawing the greater part of their turquoise supply, was today decided in favor of the American Turquoise Company, of which the Tiffany's are the principal owners. The case was tried at Santa Fe before Chief Justice William G. Mills and Referee R. J. Palan.

Sena's claim is under a Spanish land grant made in 1728 when Jose de Leyba by Captain Canard Bustamente, and has been rejected by the court of private land claims and the United States Supreme Court, the latter modified its decree so to permit the trial of the case upon its Spanish title. The claimant will again take this case to the United States Supreme Court.

American Mining Congress.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 12.—The call for the next annual meeting of the American Mining congress has just been issued. The meeting will open on November 14 and will be in session a solid week. The membership of the association is composed of the leading mine owners and engineers of the country and the meetings are always attended by several thousand delegates.

According to the call of the convention, each city, chamber of commerce, state, county, and mining organization in the country can appoint delegates, and all states having mining interests, which include almost every state in the union, will send delegates.

Concrete is now displacing wood in the mining industry. It is found to be more durable, efficient and in the long run more economical than timber and lumber. Concrete is used for lining shafts, airways and other openings, from top to bottom of the various openings. It does away with the water dripping down the sides of the shafts, so common with wood linings, which rapidly deteriorate and must frequently be replaced, while concrete once in place calls for little or no repairs. At the same time it holds the loose rock and earth in place, thus removing the element of danger, which is always more or less present in the wooden linings, especially in deep mining, where death often results from caving in of the sides of the shaft. Great tracts of forest lands are denuded to supply timber required in mining operations, and in numerous instances the timber supply having run short in the immediate vicinity of the mines, long hauls at great expense were entailed to keep up the necessary allotment to permit work to be continued with safety. Concrete displacing wood in mining has brought the desired relief in this respect. Its use is destined to become almost universal in permanent mining operations. —M. & E. Review.

Mark Twain tells a good story about a couple of California miners: "Two miners used to go to the neighboring village in the afternoon and return every night with supplies. Part of the distance they traveled a trail, and nearly always sat down to rest on a big boulder that lay beside the path. In the course of thirteen years they had worn that boulder smooth sitting on it. By and by two vagrant Mexicans came along and occupied the seat, and to amuse themselves began chipping off flakes from the boulder with a sledge hammer. They examined one of the flakes and found it rich with gold. That boulder paid them 800\$ afterwards. But the aggravating circumstance was that these 'greasers' knew there must be more gold where that boulder came from, and so went panning up the hill, and found what was probably the richest pocket that region has yet produced. It took three months to exhaust it, and it yielded 120,000\$. The two American miners who used to sit on the boulder are poor yet, and they take turns about in getting up early in the morning to 'cuss' those Mexicans."

Mr. Edward Blauett, of Los Angeles, accompanied by two mining engineers, arrived in Florence Saturday last and proceeded to the Mineral Hill district to examine the properties of the Fletcher Mining company. Mr. Blauett represents a company of capitalists who have acquired the interests of the Fletcher company in Mohave and Pinal counties. It is understood that the price to be paid for the Fletcher company's interests in this county is 30,000\$, to be paid in monthly installments of 5,000\$. It is said that the president of the States Bond and Trust Company of Los Angeles has signed the contract for the Fletcher company, guaranteeing an absolutely perfect title to the property. It is to be regretted that it may be impossible for the firm to fulfill its contract as there is an action filed in the district court by the original owners of the Fletcher company's mine in this county praying for the possession of the property. The contestants claiming that the company had failed to make final payments. It is to be hoped that this controversy may be amicably adjusted and the properties cleared of all litigation as these holdings are among the most valuable mining interests in the county. Mr. Blauett and the gentlemen with him made a thorough investigation of the properties and were well pleased with their showing. It is understood that a force of miners will be put to work at once. —Arizona Blade.

One of the most interesting freaks in the way of an oil or gas well known is that of the burning well at Caddo, a few miles out of Shreveport, La. Not only is the gas from the well on fire, but the well has caved until now it is fully seventy feet across the top and no one knows how deep. Every day more of the earth's surface tumbles into the bottomless abyss. The derrick and the engine were the first to sink out of sight and amidst such a roar of steam and shooting gas and eruption of dirt and debris as to badly scare the entire neighborhood. Since then big trees have tumbled into the hole and great columns of burning gas as night ascend high up into the air and have been seen as far away as sixty miles. Every effort to extinguish the seething volcano has failed.

Henry G. Beard, president of the Oklahoma Mining & Smelting company, arrived in Florence Wednesday from Shawnee, Oklahoma, and made the first payment on a group of twenty five claims located in the Mineral Hill district which that company has had under bond for some time. Mr. Beard

left for Oklahoma Friday morning but will return here in a couple of weeks to assume active management of the development of the company's properties. Before leaving for the east he made arrangements for putting a force of miners to work on the properties. This group of claims lie in one of the richest mineralized sections of Pinal county, and every claim in the group is a promising prospect. The ore values consist of gold, copper, silver and lead. It is the intention of the company to thoroughly prospect their ore bodies with a view of deciding upon the most economical plans of mining and treating the ores. —Arizona Blade.

The past history of Tiptop was practically the life of mining in the Crown King section at one time. It produced millions when the scales tipped 1.23\$ an ounce, but when the old Tiptop mine presumably played out at the 500 foot level and the finishing touches were given the white metal by legislation and political issues, the old camp crumbled into decay and for years no one cared to follow the only pursuit it offered. The shipment that has just been made by Mr. Wagner goes to El Paso, and the statement is made that it is worth over 100\$ a ton in gold. In early days ore carrying 600 ounces to the ton was a common occurrence from the Tiptop region. —Prescott Journal Miner.

Don't overlook the fact that Lovin & Withers carry furniture, mattresses, stoves, tinware, heavy and shelf hardware, etc., and can set you up in house-keeping in elegant style. And the prices will suit you.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver for the hundred and one effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

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